

Quick Reference Guide

(Key to symbols on last page of Quick Reference Guide)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Plant Form		Sun		Water Needs			Flowering Season			Value to Wildlife			Color	Deciduous/Evergreen	Zone				
		Flower	Grass	Shrub	Tree	Full	Partial	Shade	Dry	Low	Medium	High	Spring	Summer	Fall	Butterflies	Bees, Insects	Birds	Hummingbirds		
<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Rocky Mountain Maple		X		X	X				X	X					X	X		gr	D	3
<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	Big-tooth Maple			X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X		gr	D	4
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Western Yarrow	X			X				X				X	X	X	X	X		wh	D	3
<i>Agave parryi</i>	Parry's Agave	X			X				X					X			X		wh	E	4
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon Serviceberry		X			X			X	X			X			X	X	X	wh	D	4
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly Everlasting	X			X	X			X	X				X	X	X	X		wh	D	4
<i>Andropogon scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem		X			X			X					X			X		bl	WI	4
<i>Antennaria spp.</i>	Pussytoes	X			X	X			X				X						pi/wh	SE	2
<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>	Colorado Blue Columbine	X			X				X				X					X	bl/wh	D	2
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Western Columbine	X			X				X	X	X	X						X	re, ye	D	3
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnick		X			X			X	X			X			X			pi	E	1
<i>Artemisia cana</i>	Silver Sagebrush		X	X			X	X							X	X	X	ye	SE	3	
<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Fringed Sagebrush		X	X			X						X			X		ye	SE	4	
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Louisiana Sage		X	X			X						X		X			ye	SE	5	
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Big Sagebrush		X	X		X	X							X	X	X		ye	SE	5	
<i>Aster spp.</i>	Wild Aster	X		X			X						X		X	X		pu	D	4	
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Four-wing Saltbush		X	X			X	X					X			X		NA	E	4	
<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>	Arrowleaf Balsamroot	X			X				X	X			X				X		ye	D	3
<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	Water Birch			X	X				X	X	X						X		NA	D	3
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue Grama	XX		X			X						X			X		gr		3	
<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	Buffalograss	XX		X			X						X			X		gr		4	
<i>Camassia esculenta</i>	Blue Camas	X		X						X	X			X				bl	D	4	
<i>Celtis reticulata</i>	Netleaf Hackberry			X	X			X	X			X			X	X		NA	D	5	
<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	Curl-leaf Mountain Mahogany		X	X	X	X			X	X			X			X	X	ye	E	4	
<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	Birch-leaf Mt Mahogany		X		X	X			X			X				X		wh	D	4	
<i>Chamaebatia millefolium</i>	Fern Bush		X	X			X			X	X				X			wh	SE	4	
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>	Rubber Rabbitbrush		X	X			X	X					X	X	X	X		ye	D	3	
<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	Green Rabbitbrush		X	X			X	X					X	X				ye	E	3	
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red-osier Dogwood		X		X	X			X		X	X				X	X		wh	D	2
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Douglas Hawthorn		X	X	X	X			X		X		X			X	X		wh	D	3
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	X		X	X			X	X			X	X		X			pu	D	3	
<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Bottlebrush Squirreltail		X		X			X				X				X		gr	E	3	
<i>Ephedra viridis</i>	Mormon Tea		X		X			X				X			X			ye	E	5	
<i>Erigeron compositus</i>	Cut-leaf Daisy	X			X			X				X			X			pu	SE	3	
<i>Eriogonum heracleoides</i>	Wyeth Buckwheat	X			X			X				X			X	X	X	cr	D	4	
<i>Eriogonum niveum</i>	Snow Buckwheat	X	X	X				X					X	X	X			wh	D	4	

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<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	Sulfur Buckwheat	x				x	x			x			x		x				ye	SE	3-9
<i>Eriophyllum lanatum</i>	Woolly Sunflowerx	x				x	x			x			x		x				ye	D	3
<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	Apache Plume		x			x		x x			x		x			x		wh-ro	D	4	
<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	Idaho Fescue		x			x x			x x			x		x		x		bl	E	4	
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep Fescue		xx			x x		x x x			x		x		x		gr	WI	5		
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Blanket Flower	x				x x			x x			x x		x x		x		ye,re	D	2	
<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i>	Sticky Geranium	x				x x			x x			x x	x	x x	x	x x	pi-pu	D	2		
<i>Geum triflorum</i>	Prairie Smoke	x				x x			x		x	x	x		x		pi-pu	D	2		
<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	Texas Red Yucca	x	x			x x		x			x		x			x	re	E	5		
<i>Ipomopsis or Gilia aggregata</i>	Scarlet Gilia	x				x x			x		x		x			x	re	D	2		
<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	Western Juniper			x	x			x x		x		x		x	x	x	NA	E	5		
<i>Krascheninnikovia (Ceratoides) lanata</i>	Winterfat		x			x		x			x				x		NA	E	3		
<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	Western Larch			x	x			x x		x		x		x	x	x	NA	D	3		
<i>Leymus cinereus</i>	Great Basin Wildrye	x				x		x			x		x		x		gr	WI	3		
<i>Linum perenne</i>	Wild Blue Flax	x		x				x x			x x	x	x x	x			bl	D	4		
<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	Silver Lupine	x		x x				x x			x	x	x	x			bl-wh	D	5		
<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Creeping Oregon Grape		x			x x	x x			x		x	x			ye	E	4			
<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	Missouri Evening Primrose	x		x			x x				x x	x x	x x	x x			ye	D	4		
<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Prickly Pear Cactus	x		x			x				x	x x	x x	x x			ye,or, re,pi	E	5		
<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>	Indian Ricegrass	x		x			x			x		x			x		bl	WI	5-		
<i>Penstemon angustifolius</i>	Pagoda Penstemon	x		x				x			x		x	x	x	x	bl	D	4		
<i>Penstemon barbatus</i>	Scarlet Bugler	x		x				x			x		x x	x x	x	x	re	D	4		
<i>Penstemon cyanus</i>	Dark Blue Penstemon	x		x				x			x		x x	x x	x	x	bl-pu	D	5		
<i>Penstemon deustus</i>	Hot Rock Penstemon	x		x				x x		x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x		cr	D	5		
<i>Penstemon eatonii</i>	Firecracker Penstemon	x		x				x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	re	D	4		
<i>Penstemon fruticosus</i>	Shrubby Penstemon	x		x				x x		x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x	bl-pu	SE	5		
<i>Penstemon palmeri</i>	Palmer Penstemon	x		x			x x		x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x	pi	SE	4		
<i>Penstemon pinifolius</i>	Pine-leaf Penstemon	x		x				x		x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x	re, ye	E	3-		
<i>Penstemon rydbergii</i>	Rydberg's Penstemon	x		x x				x		x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x	bl-pu	D	2		
<i>Penstemon speciosus</i>	Showy Penstemon	x		x x			x x		x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x	pu	D	5		
<i>Penstemon strictus</i>	Rocky Mt Penstemon	x		x				x x		x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x	bl-pu	D	4		
<i>Penstemon venustus</i>	Lovely Penstemon	x		x x				x		x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x	pu	D	5		
<i>Penstemon whippleanus</i>	Whipple's Penstemon	x		x				x		x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x	pu-bl	D	3		
<i>Petalostemon purpureum</i>	Prairie Clover	x		x			x		x		x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x	pu	D	3		
<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Mockorange, Syringa		x	x x	x x	x x	x x		x	x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x	x	wh	D	5		

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<i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i>	Ninebark		x			x	x		x				x			x			wh	D	3
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Blue Spruce			x	x	x				x			x			x	x		NA	E	3
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Western White Pine			x	x	x			x	x			x			x	x		NA	E	3
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa Pine			x	x		x	x					x			x	x		NA	E	4
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen			x	x	x					x	x					x		NA	D	2
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	Black Cottonwood			x	x					x	x		x			x	x		NA	D	3
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Cinquefoil		x			x			x				x	x	x				ye	D	3
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter Cherry		x		x	x			x	x			x			x	x		wh	D	4
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry		x	x	x	x			x				x			x	x	x	wh	D	3
<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	Bluebunch Wheatgrass	x			x		x						x				x		gr	WI	4
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir			x	x	x				x			x			x	x		NA	E	1
<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	Antelope Bitterbrush		x		x		x	x				x			x	x		ye	SE	4	
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac		x		x	x			x	x			x				x		wh	D	4
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Oakleaf Sumac		x		x	x		x	x			x			x	x		ye	D	3	
<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Golden Currant		x		x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x		ye	D	3	
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red-flowering Currant		x		x			x		x		x			x			pi-re	D	4	
<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Woods' Rose		x		x	x	x	x	x			x			x	x		pi	D	3	
<i>Sambucus caerulea</i>	Blue Elderberry		x		x	x				x		x		x		x	x		wh	D	3
<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	Silver Buffaloberry		x		x			x	x	x	x			x		x	x	ye	D	3	
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Russet Buffaloberry		x		x	x		x	x			x				x	x	ye	D	2	
<i>Solidago</i> spp.	Goldenrod	x			x			x		x			x		x	x	x	x	ye	D	1
<i>Sorbus scopulina</i>	Rocky Mountain Ash			x	x	x			x		x	x		x		x	x		wh	D	4
<i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>	Desert Globemallow	x			x			x			x		x	x	x	x			or-re	D	6
<i>Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia</i>	Gooseberry-leaf Globemallow	x			x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x				or-re	D	4
<i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i>	Orange Globemallow	x			x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x				re-or	D	4
<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Sand Dropseed		x		x		x		x			x		x		x		gr	WI	4	
<i>Stanleya pinnata</i>	Prince's Plume	x			x		x		x		x	x	x	x	x			ye	D	4	
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Common Snowberry		x		x	x		x		x		x		x	x	x	x	pi-wh	D	3	
<i>Yucca glauca</i>	Narrowleaf Yucca	x	x	x			x		x			x		x	x			wh-cr	E	3	

KEY FOR QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

PLANT FORM

xx=lawn alternative

COLORS

bl=blue
cr=cream
or=orange
pi=pink
re=red
wh=white
ye=yellow
pu=purple
bl=dark blue
cr-ye=varies btwn 2 colors
cr, ye=includes both colors

D OR E

D=Deciduous
E=Evergreen
WI=Winter Interest
SE=Semi-evergreen
NA=flowers inconspicuous

Landscaping to Reduce the Risk of Wild Fires

The following information is a brief introduction to “Firewise” concepts in relation to the native plants presented in this manual. For more comprehensive information about creating a “Firewise Landscape,” consult your local BLM, Forest Service Office, or fire department.

If your property is adjacent to the foothills, or other dry wildlands, assess whether your landscape design will help or hinder flames from reaching your home. The flammability of the home’s exterior, façade and roof (brick, stucco, concrete vs. wood, etc.) may play the biggest role in the home’s risk, but additional issues must be considered as well. These include the amount of flammable material surrounding the home, the property’s slope, location and prevailing winds.

To reduce flammable material and conserve water at the same time, create landscaping zones around your home. The first zone should be a 30-foot perimeter immediately surrounding the structure that should receive the highest amount of irrigation to stay green during the hottest months. Fire officials term this “defensible space” and recommend that this 30 feet be relatively clear so that they can access the area and maneuver easily. Trees should be routinely cleaned of dead branches and trimmed back from the roof. All dried plant material, leaves etc., should be swept away to reduce potential sources of fuel.

Anything beyond the 30’ perimeter may still have the potential to ignite the house depending on the heat energy of the fire. The heat energy will determine the radiant energy, flame length and the creation of firebrands, which can directly ignite the house. Heat energy is defined as “the amount, arrangement and rate of combustion of the vegetative fuels” (www.firewise.org). The arrangement of the plants can play a crucial role. For example, a hedge of junipers on a property line that leads up to the corner of a house will form a direct line like a fuse to ignite the home. Breaking up clumps or hedges of flammable plant material will help break the momentum of the fire. The rate of combustion of vegetative fuels will decrease the more water that plants retain, and increase if the plants are aromatic or contain oils. Salt content will decrease the rate of combustion.

Additional factors that determine combustion rates are the plants height and density. A shorter, squatter stature will not burn as rapidly as a tall one. Plants with an open branching pattern will not burn as fast as those with a tight dense pattern, like a juniper (Dennis 1999). Many conifers such as cypress, cedar, juniper, and pine tend to be highly flammable due to their high oil content and small leaf size, but limbing them up 10’ may reduce their chances of ignition (Wilders 2002). A better choice is the broadleaf deciduous trees such as maple, poplar, willows, etc. Examples of highly combustible plants, or pyrophytes, are listed in the table below, along with some alternatives.

The alternatives are not in any way fireproof. They are fire retardant, meaning they may slow rather than accelerate the rate of the fire.

Highly Combustible Plants	Alternatives
Bold means extremely combustible	(Same cultural requirements and similar either in size or form)
SHRUBS AND GROUNDCOVERS	
Yarrow (<i>Achillea</i> spp.) (aromatic, and may dry out in summer)	Lewis Flax (<i>Linum lewisii</i>), Evening Primrose (<i>Oenothera</i> spp.)
Algerian Ivy (<i>Hedera canariensis</i>)	Prickly Pear Cactus (<i>Opuntia</i> spp.)
Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia</i> spp.) (aromatic)	Saltbush (<i>Atriplex</i> spp.), Red Yucca (<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>)
Brooms (<i>Genista</i>)	Kinnikinnick (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>), Buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum</i> spp.)
Herbs (Lavender, Rosemary, etc.)	Buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum</i> spp.), Apache Plume (<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>)
Juniper (<i>Juniperus</i> spp.)	Oregon Grape (<i>Mahonia</i> spp.), Wild Rose (<i>Rosa woodsii</i>), Oakleaf Sumac (<i>Rhus trilobata</i>), Currant (<i>Ribes</i> spp.), Mockorange (<i>Philadelphus lewisi</i>)
Santolina (<i>Santolina</i> spp.)	Narrowleaf Yucca (<i>Yucca glauca</i>), Silver Lupine (<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>)
GRASSES	
Bamboo spp. (<i>Phyllostachys, Bambusa</i>)	Bluebunch Wheatgrass (<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>),
Maiden Grass/Silver Grass (<i>Miscanthus</i>)	Sand Dropseed (<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>), Buffalo Grass (<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>), Sandberg Bluegrass (<i>Poa secunda</i>)
Fountain Grass (<i>Pennisetum</i>)	

Some of the plants listed here were provided by FireSafe Council of Nevada County or by Colorado State University’s FireWise Plant Materials No. 6.305.

Additional alternatives, particularly for the 30' perimeter immediately around the home, are succulents such as Hens and Chicks (*Sempervivum* spp.), cactus, and sedum. They can retain water and are low-growing, preventing the formation of a "ladder" for the fire to reach your home. Colorado State University Cooperative Extension (1999) has written a brochure on Firewise Plant Material that includes a much longer list of fire retardant plants developed by Phil Hoefer of the Forest Service. The brochure is No 6.305 of the Natural Resource Series or it can be accessed on line at <http://www.co.pueblo.co.us/fire/plants.pdf>

Additional notes: While swimming pools or ponds consume a great deal of water, they can be helpful in fire prevention when positioned appropriately. Because the fire will move most rapidly uphill they are most effective when placed on the downward slope to provide a barrier between the pool and the home. The surrounding hardscape, (walls, steps, etc.) should be constructed to allow firemen and fire trucks access to the water. Wooden trellises, decks, and patios can become a bridge for flames to reach your home: try to use masonry, or wood with a 2-hour fire-resistive rating as specified in the UBC. Fencing: single strand wire fence or masonry are alternatives to the more flammable post and rail. Keep wood piles well away from the home's perimeter. Clean rooftops and gutters of debris, particularly pine needles and other dried plant material.

From the *The Xeriscape Flower Gardener* (Knopf 1991).
Xeriscape comes from the word *xeri*, which means dry, and *scape*, which means vista.

The Seven Principles of Xeriscape

- 1) **Plant and Design** comprehensively from the beginning.
- 2) **Create practical turf areas** of manageable sizes, shapes, and appropriate grasses.
- 3) **Use appropriate plants and zone the landscape** according to the water needs of the plants.
- 4) **Consider improving the soil** with organic matter like compost or manure.
- 5) **Consider using mulches** such as wood chips.
- 6) **Irrigate efficiently** with properly designed systems (including hose-end equipment) and by applying the right amount of water at the right time.
- 7) **Maintain the landscape appropriately** by mowing, pruning, and fertilizing properly.

Site Specific Recommendations

! Indicates the conditions are not ideal (refer to plant guide and severity of site).

HOT DRY EXPOSURE

Wildflowers

- Agave parryi*
- Anaphalis margaritacea*
- Erigeron compositus*
- Hesperaloe parviflora*
- Ipomopsis aggregata*
- Linum perenne*
- Oenothera missouriensis*
- Opuntia* spp.
- Penstemon angustifolius*
- Pensetmon barbatus*
- Penstemon cyaneus*
- Penstemon eatonii*
- Penstemon palmeri*
- Penstemon pinifolius*
- Petalostemon purpureum*
- Sphaeralcea* spp.
- Sphaeralcea munroana*
- Stanleya pinnata*
- Yucca glauca*

Grasses

- Bouteloua gracilis*
- Buchloe dactyloides*
- Elymus elymoides*
- Festuca ovina*
- Leymus cinereus*
- Oryzopsis hymenoides*
- Pseudoroegneria spicata*
- Sporobolus cryptandrus*

Shrubs

- Chrysothamnus* spp.
- Artemisia cana*
- Artemisia tridentata*
- Atriplex canescens*
- Cercocarpus ledifolius*

(shrubs continued)

- Chamaebatiaria millefolium*
- Ephedra* spp.
- Fallugia paradoxa*
- Juniperus occidentalis*
- Krascheninnikovia lanata*
- Purshia tridentata*
- Rhus trilobata*
- Rosa woodsii*
- Shepherdia canadensis*

Trees

- Celtis reticulata*
- Pinus ponderosa*
- Pinus edulis*

DRY SHADE

Grasses

- Festuca ovina*

Shrubs

- Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
- Mahonia repens*
- Philadelphus lewisii!*
- Physocarpus malvaceus!*
- Symphoricarpos albus!*

MOIST SHADE

Wildflowers

- Aquilegia caerulea*
- Aquilegia formosa*
- Geranium viscosissimum*

Grasses

- Festuca idahoensis!*

(moist shade cont.)

Shrubs

- Acer glabrum*
- Amelanchier alnifolia!*
- Cornus stolonifera*
- Ribes sanguineum!*

Trees

- Acer grandidentatum*
- Picea pungens!*
- Populus tremuloides*
- Pseudotsuga menziesii*

COLORFUL FALL FOLIAGE

Grasses

- Festuca* spp.
- Leymus cinereus*

Shrubs

- Acer glabrum*
- Amelanchier alnifolia*
- Physocarpus malvaceus*
- Rhus trilobata*
- Ribes aureum*

Trees

- Acer grandidentatum*
- Larix occidentalis*
- Populus tremuloides*
- Populus trichocarpa*
- Sorbus scopulina*

INVASIVE ORNAMENTALS: DO NOT PLANT

(Plants that escape cultivation, become weedy, and out compete native plants)

- Centaurea cyanus* Bachelor Buttons/Cornflower*
- Centaurea maculosa* Spotted Knapweed
- Centaurea pratensis* Meadow Knapweed
- Cichorium intybus* Chicory
- Cytisus scoparius* Scotch Broom*
- Delospernum* Ice Plant (highly invasive in CA)*
- Elaeagnus angustifolia* Russian-Olive*
- Euphorbia cyaparissias* Cypress Spurge
- Euphorbia myrsinites* Myrtle Spurge*
- Hesperis matronalis* Dame's Rocket
- Hieracium aurantiacum* Orange Hawkweed
- Hyoscyamus niger* Black Henbane
- Hypericum perforatum* St. Johnswort*
- Lepidium latifolium* Perennial Pepperweed
- Linaria vulgaris* Yellow toadflax
- Lythrum salicari,L. virgatum* Purple Loosestrife*
- Potentilla recta* Sulfur Cinquefoil*
- Saponaria officinalis* Bouncingbet *
- Tamarix parviflora, T. ramosissima* Saltcedar

*Widely available at nurseries in Boise, ID and surrounding vicinity at time of publication

More Reasons to Use Native Plants and Reduce Turfgrass

From the National Wildlife Federation

- 30 percent of water consumed on the East Coast goes to watering lawns; 60 percent on the West Coast. (*Redesigning the American Lawn*)
- A 1000 square foot lawn requires 10,000 gallons of water per summer to maintain a “green” look. (*U.S. News and World Report*, 10/28/96)
- Eighteen percent of municipal solid waste collected is composed of organic yard waste. This is 31 million tons a year. (EPA’s *Consumer Handbook for Reducing Solid Waste*)
- The average suburban lawn is deluged with ten times as much chemical pesticide per acre as farmland. (Yale Graduate Study)
- In the Mississippi watershed, a study found that 44 percent of nitrogen and 28 percent of phosphorous applied ends up washed into the Mississippi River, and eventually the Gulf of Mexico, causing significant environmental problems.
- A lawn mower emits as much hydrocarbon in one hour as a typical auto driven 50 miles. One hour of chain saw operation equates to the emissions of an auto driven 200 miles. (National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Lab, Ann Arbor)
- Per hour of operation, a lawn mower emits 10-12 times as much hydrocarbon as a typical auto; a string trimmer emits 21 times more and a leaf blower 34 times more.
- A typical four-stroke lawnmower spends 40 hour per year – the equivalent of a one-week vacation – mowing the lawn.
- Harmful invasive plants out-compete native plants, reducing biodiversity and habitat value. For example, kudzu now covers more than 7 million acres in the U.S., mostly in the Southeast. (USFWS)
- It costs an average of \$700 per acre per year to maintain a lawn; a wildflower meadow costs \$30/acre.

Native and Drought-Tolerant Landscaping Sources

Compiled by the Pahoe Chapter, Idaho Native Plant Society. Inclusion on this list is not necessarily an endorsement by INPS or others involved in the development of this publication.

Buffalo-Berry Farm
P.O. Box 749
Lake Fork, ID 83635
(208) 634-3062

Clifty View Nursery
Rt. 1, Box 509
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
(208) 267-7129

Cly Robbins Seed Co.
P.O. Box 2366
Castro Valley, CA 94546

Cusheon Creek Nursery
175 Stewart Rd.
Salt Spring Island , BC V8K 2C4 Canada
E-mail: cusheoncreek@saltspring.com
<http://www.com/~amdigest/cusheon.htm>

Earthly Goods
620 East Main Street
New Albany, IN 47150
24-hour phone/fax: (812) 944-2903
(812) 944-3283 <http://www.earthlygoods.com>

Freshwater Farms/North Coast Native Seed Bank
5851 Myrtle Avenue
Eureka, CA 95503-9510 USA
(800) 200-8969 Fax: (707) 442-2490
E-mail: r.storre@worldnet.att.net
<http://www.freshwaterfarms.com/>

Forest Farm
990 Tetherow Rd.
Williams, OR 97544
(541) 846-6963
<http://www.forestfarm.com>

Granite Seed
1697 West 2100 North
Lehi, UT 84043
(801) 768-4422 or 531-1456

Great Basin Native Plants
75 West 300 South
Holden, UT 84636
(801) 768-4422
E-mail: Gbn@gbasin.com

High Altitude Gardens
P.O. Box 4238
Ketchum, ID 83340
(800) 874-7333
<http://www.seedsave.org/>

High Country Gardens
2902 Rufina Street
Santa Fe, NM 87505
1-800-925-9387
<http://www.highcountrygardens.com>

Idaho State Nursery
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID 83843
(208) 885-7023

Jacklin Seed Co.
17300 Jacklin Ave.
Post Falls, ID

Jayker Wholesale Nursery
801 E. Beacon Light Road
Eagle, ID 83616
(208) 939-9639 or 939-0014

Lawyer Nursery
Rt. 2, Box 95
Plains, MT 59859
(406) 826-3881

Maple Leaf Industries, Inc.
Box 496
Ephraim, UT 84627
(801) 283-4701

Maxwelton Valley Gardens
3443 E. French Road
Clinton, WA 98236 USA
(360) 579-1770 Fax: (360) 579-1496
<http://www.whidbey.com/mvg/>

Mountain States Wholesale Nursery
P.O. Box 2500
Litchfield Park, Arizona 85340-2500
(623) 247-8509 (800) 840-8509
<http://www.mswn.com/index2.htm>

Moss Greenhouses
269 South 100 East
Jerome, ID 83338
(208) 324-8325

Native Seed Foundation
Star Route
Moyie Springs, ID 83845
(208) 267-7938

Native Origins Nursery
1129 Water Street
Raymond, WA 98577 USA
(360) 942-0027 Fax: (360) 942-6060
E-mail: maryann@willapabay.org

Natives Northwest
190 Aldrich Rd.
Mossyrock, WA 98564 USA
(360) 983-3138 Fax: (360) 491-6904

Nature's Enhancement
2980 Eastside Highway
Stevensville, MT 59870
(406) 777-3560

North American Rock Garden Society
P.O Box 67
Millwood, NY 10546 USA
<http://www.mobot.org/NARGS/>

Plants of the Southwest
1812 Second Street
Santa Fe, NM 87501
<http://www.plantsofthesouthwest.com>

Plants of the Wild
Division of Palouse Seed
P.O. Box 866
Tekoa, WA 99033
(509) 284-2848

Plato Nursery
HCR 60, Box 1
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
(208) 267-3742

Progressive Plants
9180 South Wasatch Blvd
Sandy, UT 84093
(801) 942-7333

Rainier Seeds, Inc.
1404 Fourth St.
Davenport, WA 99122
(509) 725-1235 (800) 828-8873

Sevenoaks Native Nursery
2320 NW Huntington Drive
Corvallis, OR 97330 USA
Phone: 541-745-5540 Fax: 541-745-5540

Siskiyou Rare Plant Nursery
2825 Cummings Road
Medford, OR 97501
<http://www.srpnet>

Sound Native Plants
PO Box 10155
Olympia, WA 98502 USA
(360) 866-1046 Fax: (360) 943-7026

Stevenson Intermountain Seed
P.O. Box 2
Ephraim, UT 84627
(801) 283-6639

Sun Mountain Native Seeds
Rt. 1
Eagle, ID 83616
(208) 286-7004

Wildland Nursery
550 North Highway 89
Joseph, UT 84739
<http://www.wildlandnursery.com/>

Wind River Seed
Route 1, Box 97
Manderson, WY 82432
(307) 568-3361

Wood's Native Plants
5740 Berry Drive
Parkdale, OR 97041 USA
(503) 352-7497

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Dennis, F. C. 1999. "Forestry: FireWise Plant Material No. 6.305," Natural Resources Series, Colorado State University Cooperative Extension.

<http://www.co.pueblo.co.us/fire/plants.pdf>

Denver Water. 1998. *Xeriscape Plant Guide*. American Water Works Association. Fulcrum Publishing.

Hitchcock, C. L. and Cronquist, A. 2001. *Flora of the Pacific Northwest: An Illustrated Manual*. University Of Washington Press, Seattle.

Knopf, J. 1991. *The Xeriscape Flower Gardener*. Johnson Books, Boulder, CO.

Kruckeberg, A. 1993. *Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest: An Illustrated Guide*. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

Mozingo, H. 1987. *Shrubs of the Great Basin*. University of Nevada Press, Las Vegas.

Nold, R. 1999. *Penstemons*. Timber Press, Portland, OR.

Ogle, D.G., compiler. 1997. *Plant Guide Handbook*. Natural Resource Conservation Service, Boise, ID. No page numbers.

O'Keefe, J. 1992. *Water-Conserving Gardens and Landscapes*. Storey Publishing, Pownal, Vermont.

Phillips, W. H. 1998. *Canyon Country Wildflowers*. Falcon Publishing Co, Inc., Helena, MT.

Phillips, W. H. 1999. *Central Rocky Mountain Wildflowers*. Globe Pequot Press, Guilford, Connecticut.

Phillips, W. H. 2003. *Plants of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, MT.

Strickler, D. 1997. *Northwest Penstemons*. Flower Press, Columbia Falls, MT.

www.firewise.org

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service PLANTS Database. August 2003.

<http://plants.usda.gov/index.html>

Recommended Reading by Topic and Sources of Additional Information

LANDSCAPING

- Bormann, H., Balmori, D. and Geballe, G. 2001. *Redesigning the American Lawn: A Search for Environmental Harmony, Second Edition*. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT.
- Denver Water. 1998. *Xeriscape Plant Guide*. American Water Works Association. Fulcrum Publishing.
- Knopf, J. 1991. *The Xeriscape Flower Gardener*. Johnson Books, Boulder, CO.
- Kruckeberg, A. 1993. *Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest: An Illustrated Guide*: University of Washington Press, Seattle.
- Mee, W., Barnes, J., Sutton, R., Kjelgren, R., Cerny, T. and Johnson, C. 2003. *Water Wise: Native Plants for Intermountain Landscapes*. Utah State University Press, Logan, UT.
- O'Keefe, J. 1992. *Water-Conserving Gardens and Landscapes*. Storey Publishing, Pownal, Vermont, 1992.

REFERENCE GUIDES

- Hitchcock, C. L. and Cronquist, A. 2001. *Flora of the Pacific Northwest: An Illustrated Manual*. University Of Washington Press, Seattle.
- Mozingo, H. 1987. *Shrubs of the Great Basin*. University of Nevada Press, Las Vegas.
- Nold, R. 1999. *Penstemons*. Timber Press, Portland.
- Phillips, W. H. 1998. *Canyon Country Wildflowers*. Falcon Publishing Co, Inc., Helena, MT.
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- Phillips, W. H. 2003. *Plants of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, MT.
- Strickler, D. 1997. *Northwest Penstemons*. Flower Press, Columbia Falls, MT.
- Taylor, R. J. and Ort, K. 2003. *Sagebrush Country: A Wildlife Sanctuary*. Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula, Montana.

LANDSCAPING FOR WILDLIFE

- Adams, G. M. 1998. *Birdscaping Your Garden: A Practical Guide to Backyard Birds and the Plants That Attract Them*. Rodale Press, Emmaus, PA.
- Ellis, B. 1997. *Taylor's Weekend Gardening Guide to Attracting Birds and Butterflies: How to Plant a Backyard Habitat to Attract Hummingbirds and Other Winged Wildlife*. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

Pyle, R. M. 1974. *Watching Washington Butterflies: An Interpretive Guide to the State's 134 Species, Including Most of the Butterflies of Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia*. Seattle Audobon Society, Seattle.

Xerces Society. Smithsonian Institute. Sierra Club Books. 1998. *Butterfly Gardening: Creating Summer Magic in Your Garden, 2nd Edition*. Sierra Club Books, San Francisco.

USEFUL ORGANIZATIONS AND WEBSITES

Drip Irrigation Source (offers a free catalogue with instructions) <http://www.dripworksusa.com/>

Drip Irrigation Solutions from Netafim USA (uses thick tubing to prevent clogs)
<http://www.netafim-usa.com/>

Drip Store Online (offers pre-packaged kits and tutorials)
<http://www.dripirrigation.com/>

A Source Book on Natural Landscaping for Public Officials
<http://www.epa.gov/greenacres/toolkit/about.html>

Center for Invasive Plant Management
<http://www.weedcenter.org/info/info.html>

Idaho Native Plant Society www.idahonativeplants.org

Forest Service
<http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/gtr-050/accessories.html>

National Wildlife Federation www.nwf.org

Native Plant Network www.nativeplantnetwork.org

NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service) PLANTS Database <http://plants.usda.gov/index.html>

S.A.L.T: Smaller American Lawns Today
<http://arboretum.conncoll.edu/salt/salt.html>

“Sustainable Landscaping: The Hidden Impacts of Gardens” <http://www.epa.gov/greenacres/smithsonian.pdf>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (August 2003). Fire Effects Information System:
<http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: Green Landscaping with Native Plants <http://www.epa.gov/greenacres/>

U.S. Fire Administration Site
<http://www.usfa.fema.gov/public/factsheets/landscape.shtml>

Wild Ones-Natural Landscapers, Ltd. www.for-wild.org

Wilders, Tineke. (June 7, 2002). “California Gardens: prepare for fire season with low-fuel plants” North County Times.
<http://www.nctimes.net/news/2002/20020607/92231.html>

Photo Credits

WILDFLOWERS

- Anaphalis margaritacea* Ann DeBolt
- Aquilegia caerulea* Hilary Parkinson
- Aster* spp. Ann DeBolt
- Balsamorhiza sagittata* Hilary Parkinson
- Camassia quamash* Ann DeBolt
- Erigeron compositus* Gary A. Monroe @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.
- Eriogonum heracleoides* Ann DeBolt
- Eriogonum umbellatum* with dark yellow flowers (left), *E. heracleoides* with creamy flowers (right) Ann DeBolt.
- Eriophyllum lanatum* Gary A. Monroe @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.
- Geum triflorum* in bud (left), seed head (right) Gary A. Monroe @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.
- Hesperaloe parviflora* foliage (left), summer flowers (right) J.S. Peterson @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.
- Ipomopsis aggregata* Ann DeBolt
- Linum perenne* Brother Alfred Brousseau @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.
- Lupinus argenteus* Ann DeBolt
- Opuntia* spp. W.L. Wagner @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.
- Penstemon eatonii* Hilary Parkinson
- Penstemon palmeri* Hilary Parkinson
- Penstemon pinifolius* close-up (left), en masse at 3+ yrs (right) Ann DeBolt.
- Penstemon rydbergii* James L. Reveal @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.
- Penstemon speciosus* Brother Alfred Brousseau @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.
- Petalostemon purpureum* W.L. Wagner (left); Larry Allain (right) @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.
- Sphaeralcea* spp. Hilary Parkinson
- Stanleya pinnata* Brother Alfred Brousseau @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.
- Yucca glauca* Clarence A. Rechenthin @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.

GRASSES

- Achnatherum hymenoides* Gary A. Monroe @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada*. Vol. 1: 174.
- Andropogon scoparium* (left) USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Hitchcock, A.S. (rev. A. Chase). 1950. *Manual of the grasses of the United States*. USDA Misc. Publ. No. 200. Washington, DC.
- Bouteloua gracilis* (right) USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Hitchcock, A.S. (rev. A. Chase). 1950. *Manual of the grasses of the United States*. USDA Misc. Publ. No. 200. Washington, DC.
- Buchloe dactyloides* (left), USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada*. Vol. 1: 231.
- Elymus elymoides* (right) USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Hitchcock, A.S. (rev. A. Chase). 1950. *Manual of the grasses of the United States*. USDA Misc. Publ. No. 200. Washington, DC.
- Festuca idahoensis* (left) USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database: Hitchcock, A.S. (rev. A. Chase). 1950. *Manual of the grasses of the United States*. USDA Misc. Publ. No. 200. Washington, DC.
- Festuca ovina* (right) USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada*. Vol. 1: 271.
- Leymus cinereus* early June (left), same species in late winter (right) Hilary Parkinson.
- Pseudoroegneria spicata* (left) USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Hitchcock, A.S. (rev. A. Chase). 1950. *Manual of the grasses of the United States*. USDA Misc. Publ. No. 200. Washington, DC.
- Sporobolus cryptandrus* (right) USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Hitchcock, A.S. (rev. A. Chase). 1950. *Manual of the grasses of the United States*. USDA Misc. Publ. No. 200. Washington, DC.
- ## SHRUBS
- Acer glabrum* USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada*. Vol. 2: 497.
- Amelanchier alnifolia* Hilary Parkinson
- Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* over rock wall (left), close up of foliage and fruit (right) Ann DeBolt.
- Artemisia cana* Ann DeBolt
- Artemisia frigida* Hilary Parkinson

Atriplex canescens (in background), Ann DeBolt

Cercocarpus ledifolius (left) Hilary Parkinson, closeup of leaves (right) Ann DeBolt.

Chamaebatiaria millefolium Ann DeBolt

Crataegus douglasii USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada*. Vol. 2: 321.

Ephedra viridis USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database

Fallugia paradoxa W.L. Wagner @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database (both).

Krascheninnikovia (Ceratoides) lanata (left) Gary A. Monroe @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.

Krascheninnikovia (Ceratoides) lanata (right) Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database, 1913. *Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada*. Vol. 2: 20. Courtesy of Kentucky Native Plant Society.

Philadelphus lewisii Ann DeBolt

Potentilla fruticosa Ann DeBolt

Prunus emarginata in flower (left), in fruit (right) Brother Alfred Brousseau @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.

Purshia tridentata Brother Alfred Brousseau @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.

Rhus glabra F. Larry Allain @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.

Rhus glabra USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Herman, D.E. et al. 1996. *North Dakota tree handbook*. USDA NRCS ND State Soil Conservation Committee; NDSU Extension and Western Area Power Admin., Bismarck, ND.

Rhus trilobata W.L. Wagner. @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.

Ribes aureum Hilary Parkinson

Ribes sanguineum Brother Alfred Brousseau @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.

Sambucus cerulea flowers (left) and fruit (right) J.S. Peterson @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database .

Shepherdia argentea Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database, 1913. *Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada*. Vol. 2: 577. Courtesy of Kentucky Native Plant Society.

Shepherdia canadensis Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada*. Vol. 2: 576. Courtesy of Kentucky Native Plant Society.

Symporicarpos albus Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada*. Vol. 3: 276. Courtesy of Kentucky Native Plant Society.

TREES

Picea pungens USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Herman, D.E. et al. 1996. *North Dakota tree handbook*. USDA NRCS ND State Soil Conservation Committee; NDSU Extension and Western Area Power Admin., Bismarck, ND.

Pinus edulis J.S. Peterson @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.

Pinus ponderosa USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / Herman, D.E. et al. 1996. *North Dakota tree handbook*. USDA NRCS ND State Soil Conservation Committee; NDSU Extension and Western Area Power Admin., Bismarck, ND.

Populus tremuloides Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. *Illustrated flora of the northern states and Canada*. Vol. 1: 590. Courtesy of Kentucky Native Plant Society.

Populus trichocarpa J.S. Peterson @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database.

Pseudotsuga menziesii J.S. Peterson @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database (both).

Cover photo: Zeland Studio, 615 Fort Street, Boise, Idaho. Ann DeBolt.

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73 <i>Mahonia repens</i>	Creeping Oregon Grape	Berberidaceae	20
74 <i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	Mockorange, Syringa	Hydrangeaceae	20
75 <i>Physocarpus malvaceus</i>	Ninebark	Rosaceae	20
76 <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Cinquefoil	Rosaceae	20
77 <i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter Cherry	Rosaceae	21
78 <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Chokecherry	Rosaceae	21
79 <i>Purshia tridentata</i>	Antelope Bitterbrush	Rosaceae	21
80 <i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	Anacardiaceae	21
81 <i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Oakleaf Sumac	Anacardiaceae	22
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85 <i>Sambucus caerulea</i>	Blue Elderberry	Caprifoliaceae	23
86 <i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	Silver Buffaloberry	Elaeagnaceae	23
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13. ABSTRACT <i>(Maximum 200 words)</i> To promote the use of native plants in landscaping, this guide describes the characteristics and cultural requirements of 101 wildflower, grass, shrub, and tree species that were chosen based on their relative ease of growth, availability, and ornamental value. Each species featured includes information on the recommended amount of sun, water, whether deciduous or evergreen, cold hardiness, height and width, color and time of bloom, unusual characteristics or cultural preferences (such as preferred soil conditions), value to wildlife when applicable, with ancillary notes on any significant cultural, medicinal, or homeopathic uses. Many of the recommended plants are native to the Boise area, but all are native to the Intermountain Region, the Southwest, or the Great Plains. Information on xeriscaping, landscaping to reduce the risk of fire, plant recommendations for specific sites (plants for full sun, dry shade, etc.) and sources for native plants is also included. The material is designed for the homeowner, landscape contractor, business owner, school, etc., that seek to incorporate native plants in their landscape for their numerous values such as drought tolerance, value to wildlife, invasive weed reduction, historical and cultural significance and inherent beauty. Total: 188 words (200 max)		
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